(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1967.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1783.

To the INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

THE abſence of the Examiner, at the time of your laſt publication, and his not having had an opportunity of conſidering it before his return, has occaſioned him to delay his reply a week longer than he wiſhed.

I will now briefly recapitulate the various articles of the charge, make ſome ſhort comments on your defence, and adduce what further teſtimony may be requiſite to ſupply the defects of your own confeſſion. I ſhall then diſmiſs the ſubject, with a requeſt to the public, or to any candid, impartial individual to determine, how far the accuſation has been ſupported.

1. That you were ſo far elated with the ideas of your importance as to aſſume a controul of the ſupreme executive power, was the firſt article of the charge. As I conceived your *aſſertion* of this right to be well known, at leaſt to the members of the aſſembly, who have had an opportunity of peruſing your letters to the council, as there was little danger of a ſubmiſſion from the executive, and, as this fact was of little conſequence compared with the reſt, I declined troubling the public with proofs to eſtabliſh it. Being repeatedly called upon by the Intendant, I have, at length obtained the following extract of his letter to the governor and council, dated Auguſt 19, 1782.

"He (the Intendant) muſt obſerve, that neither the conſideration of office nor ſtation ſhall ever induce him in the leaſt to ſwerve from the duties enjoined him by law, and he ſhall with the ſame freedom *requeſt* the governor and council to lay open their proceedings for his inſpection, as he has done or may do to any other officer of the government."

I will freely allow that this paragraph is not quite ſo ſtrong as it appeared to me when I read it about ten months ago. However it ſufficiently demonſtrates that you were too far elated with the ideas of your own importance, and I conceive, moſt men will join me in opinion that this paſſage amounts very nearly to the *aſſertion* of a right to controul the ſupreme executive power; but it appears by your own confeſſion, that you have gone much farther; that you have actually *exerciſed* the power; and this I ſhall preſently endeavour to ſhew.

2. The next article is, that you have diſpoſed in an arbitrary manner of the public treaſure. The fact firſt alleged, in ſupport of it, was that the Intendant, by virtue of his power of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliged them to deliver to him the money collected for the 5/ tax (which was directed by the law to be paid to the treaſurer, who was to pay it over to the continental receiver, for the uſe of congreſs), and that the Intendant appropriated this money to diſcharge the journal of accounts. The treaſurer of the eaſtern ſhore was alſo directed to deliver the money paid to him, for the 5/ tax, by the collectors of that ſhore, to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore. I therefore viewed Mr. Dickinſon as a collector. You obliged, or you *prevailed upon* him to deliver the money to you; and it is a notorious fact, which you have not denied, that you therewith diſcharged part of the journal of accounts. It was this tranſaction principally that provoked me to aſſume the office of an Examiner, and my firſt piece was written, before I knew of your depoſiting bank notes in the treaſury, on behalf of Mr. Dickinſon. This you did many days, after you received the money, But I have fully ſtated that matter in my ſecond addreſs, and you have not contradicted me. Had I been earlier informed of what you are pleaſed to call an exchange, I ſhould not have thought proper to withdraw my addreſs; becauſe the taking of this money for even a ſingle day was an illegal arbitrary diſpoſition of the public treaſure, and the obvious motives of your conduct were ſuch as did not fail to excite indignation in the breaſts of *many intelligent virtuous citizens*. You have affected to treat this affair as a matter of little moment; you would make it appear, that the Examiner received the firſt intelligence of it from yourſelf, and that gudgeon-like he caught at the bait. Let any man of the quickeſt diſcernment peruſe that part of your firſt addreſs, which relates to Mr. Dickinſon, let him declare whether he perfectly underſtands it, whether he is not obliged to gueſs at the meaning, and whether it could poſſibly convey that information, which I appear to have been poſſeſſed of, by my ſecond addreſs. I flatter myſelf, that the Examiner will never ſuffer himſelf, like the *ſimple* gudgeon, to be deceived by the baits of the Intendant, and after being played "up the ſtream, and down the ſtream, to be tickled into the Intendant's baſket." I muſt indeed confeſs, that you have given me more trouble, and made a much more artful defence than I expected; and you have done this by the moſt ingenious and ſubtle evaſions. Whoever has ſeen, or heard, or read, of the ſcuttle fiſh, will be ſtruck with the near reſemblance between him and the Intendant. That *craftſy* animal, when cloſely purſued, dives to the bottom, ſtirs up the mud to a conſiderable extent around him, conceals himſelf from view, and by this method ſeldom fails, at leaſt for a while, to elude his purſuer.

In your firſt addreſs, *publiſhed* on the 12th of June and *promiſed* on the 5th, you have the following words. "It happened in the ſame manner with Mr. M'Laughlin, who had orders on the Intendant for £.331 13 0, which he could not immediately anſwer, and therefore Mr. M'Laughlin left £.291 8 6, which ſums the Intendant paſſed his receipt to lodge the whole in the treaſury, if not otherwiſe appropriated by the general aſſembly; but not one farthing was applied towards the payment of the journal of accounts, nor any other but that exchanged for bills above mentioned." Why did you not permit Mr. M'Laughlin to carry in the £.291 8 6 agreeably to the directions of the law? Why did *you* retain it until the 18th of June? How came he to have orders on you for £.381 13 0? If theſe orders were drawn by any perſons, except thoſe having claims on the journal of accounts, or entitled to the 5 months pay, you had no right to pay them. But if it was right to pay them, there was no neceſſity for Mr. M'Laughlin to wait till you could procure the £.331 13 0, before he carried in the £.291 8 6, which by your own account he had ready for the treaſury. In your laſt addreſs, are theſe words. "You were before informed, that Mr. M'Laughlin and Mr. Oſborn had left with the Intendant two trifling ſums of money, which he paid to the treaſurer for them, took receipts in their name, and every ſhilling of this money is in the treaſury at this moment." This affair of Mr. Oſborn is new matter. However I preſume the Intendant would not give himſelf the trouble of receiving money from theſe gentlemen and carrying it to the treaſury for them; indeed, I do not conceive that, having the direction of them, he would have permitted them to diſobey the law, if he had not ſome powerful motive for his conduct; and this I conjecture to be the fond deſire he entertained, of gratifying the members of the aſſembly, by diſcharging the journal of accounts. I muſt now give an extract from the treaſurer's journal.

"June 18, 1783. Account of ſpecie Dr. to William M'Laughlin, received on account of the 5/ tax,

£.625 1 6

State of Maryland Dr. to account of ſpecie paid the Intendant of the 5/ tax, £.625 1 6"

It is obſervable that the £.625 1 6 was paid for Mr. M'Laughlin by the Intendant, and inſtantly paid back to the Intendant by virtue of an act paſſed at the end of the laſt ſeſſion, which he recommended for reaſons, I have before explained. It was put into the Intendant's box, which is lodged for convenience and ſafety at the treaſury, and the treaſurer has nothing at all to do with it. It is perfectly immaterial, whether "the money is in the treaſury at this moment," but it is very material, that it appears, from your own confeſſion, and the treaſurer's books, that you received and retained, for ſome time, a ſum of money which the collector was directed by the law to carry immediately to the treaſury, and which had been given abſolutely to congreſs. This fact I conceive would alone be ſufficient to prove that you diſpoſed in an arbitrary manner of the public treaſure.

If I underſtand you aright, your laſt letter contains an acknowledgment, that, in conſequence of orders from the governor and council, you have paid money, which ought in ſtrictneſs of law to have been carried into the treaſury. It was in vain to deny what admitted of ſuch eaſy proof. As I have no acceſs to your books, it is fair to preſume there are many tranſactions of this kind which have not come to my knowledge, but theſe things, in your eſtimation, are mere triſles. Beſides, you ſeem to arrogate a merit in withholding money from the treaſury, becauſe "the incautious mode of buſineſs adopted by the late governor and council, of giving orders on the treaſury, when there was not any money in it," "would have ſwallowed it up as faſt as it was depoſited, and left nothing for contingent expences;" and you inſinuate that had you acted otherwiſe "the war could not been carried on, or the immediate demands of the ſtate ſupplied." Here then it ſeems you aſſumed to determine ſolely what were thoſe immediate demands, which ought to be gratified in preference to long ſtanding orders. Does not this clearly amount to an exerciſe of the power of controuling the executive? Is it not a moſt daring, illegal, arbitrary diſpoſal of the public treaſure? Is it not the exerciſe of a power which ought never to be committed to a ſingle man? And is it not moſt clearly the diſpenſing with a poſitive law?

3. But you contend, that as I made uſe of the plural number in ſpeaking of your diſpenſing power, it was incumbent on me to prove more than a ſingle inſtance. The affair of your inſtructions to the collectors of two counties (Somerſet and Worceſter) you neither fully acknowledge nor wholly deny. Is it neceſſary for me to repeat again, that I conſider this as a matter of little conſequence? Had you done nothing worſe, I ſhould never have thought of arraigning you at the bar of the public. I mentioned it ſlightly among other things of much greater importance. Admitting my information to be totally falſe, which you do not aſſert is the caſe, your withholding money which you were poſitively directed to depoſit in the treaſury, your preventing the 5/ tax from being carried in, and your poſtponing the ſale of ſpecifics, contrary to the manifeſt ſpirit of the law; all theſe are ſufficient to warrant my aſſertion, that you had diſpenſed with the moſt poſitive *laws*.

4. You were likewiſe accuſed of preventing the collection of the tax, which you were appointed to ſuperintend, and which, not being inveſted with a legal diſpenſing power, you were bound as an officer to have endeavoured to haſten, however adverſe it might be to your private opinion as a citizen. The fact, upon which I grounded this part of the charge, was your inculcating the neceſſity of "eaſing off the taxes" and thereby encouraging a remiſſneſs in the collectors, and the people. And this you not only frankly acknowledge but ſeem to exult in.

5. The laſt though not the leaſt article of the charge is that of your aiming to reduce every officer in the government to a ſlaviſh dependence on your will and pleaſure. This is connected with and depends on the reſt. Whoever has the principal management of the public revenue, if he exerciſes his authority in an arbitrary manner, if he enjoys the full confidence of the *ſovereign power*, if he ſets up his own opinion againſt law, and if no claſs of creditors can be paid without his conſent, he may reaſonably expect the grateful tribute of adulation; and if his actions directly tend to procure it, there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that it is his wiſh and aim to reduce every ſervant of the ſtate to a ſlaviſh dependence on his will and pleaſure.

There is no quality ſo eſſential in a ſtateſman, as a pure, native, genuine aſſurance. I admire the cool and confident manner in which you tax me with bringing no proof but my own words, when at the ſame time, you acknowledge almoſt every material fact, upon which all theſe charges are grounded. Had you acted like a common genius, you would have declined all perſonal reflection againſt your accuſer, whom even his enemies muſt acknowledge to have written with temper and moderation; you would have contented yourſelf with attempting to prove, that his inferences from theſe facts were unjuſt; or that the public good abſolutely required *you* to aſſume powers which the framers of the conſtitution did not think proper to confer on the ſupreme executive body; or that the offences charged upon you were in themſelves frivolous, and could not poſſibly be productive of any pernicious conſequences.

It would be a taſk, equally diſguſting and unneceſſary to comment on every paragraph of your multifarious addreſs. As the *merits* of the Examiner's account are quite foreign to the ſubject, and as your rejecting that, or any other account, was not an article of your impeachment, it would be idle in the Examiner, at this time, to ſubmit it to the public. If you are diſpoſed to impeach him for *producing* an unjuſt account, and the executive and the auditor for *paſſing* it, he will undertake to convince any intelligent, candid, impartial man, not only that it was founded in juſtice and law, but that few claims could be inſtituted, under the ſame circumſtances.

You have exulted, like a ſchool-boy, in a fancied detection of a few trifling inconſiſtences of the Examiner. An attentive peruſal of the paſſages and context will diſcover, that the Examiner is perfectly conſiſtent, and that the Intendant has wreſted his ſenſe.

Without any alluſion to the money you have been graciouſly pleaſed to depoſit for the civil liſt, I flatter myſelf that, as a ſervant of the ſtate, you have been improved by my ſtrictures, and will be hereafter more cautious and obedient to the law.

Your private character, ſo far as it is unconnected with your public conduct, or the preſent conteſt, remained altogether untouched. I muſt anticipate your intended juſtification, by declaring, that I did not mean to queſtion your honeſty, with reſpect to any red money tranſaction; my aim was, to expoſe the abſurdity of your remarks on my loſſes by depreciation, and to ſhew that your circumſtances afforded you an advantage, which my narrow fortune denied to me.

AN EXAMINER.

Annapolis, July 28, 1783.

To the EXAMINER.

THE paying an old debt with red money was by no means my choice; I reluctantly did it, after repeated ſolicitations. This red money was gold and ſilver to me (and indeed, if I may be allowed to make uſe of the expreſſion, it was more); for I had received continental money as ſpecie for old debts, and lent it to the ſtate; this money was reduced to ſpecie at 3 and 4 for one, and very juſtly I conceive, as more was allowed than the real value of it at the times of the loans, the ſcale by which depreciation was graduated being in favour of the lenders. £.324 of the money paid was drawn from the treaſury in red money, and for this ſum I might have retained ſpecie in my own hands, it being part of my allowance for the laſt year I attended as a delegate in congreſs. But to inform the public of this tranſaction, I beg leave to ſtate this buſineſs, from the purchaſe made until the money was paid. I bought a houſe of A before the war, and gave my bond for the payment of £.800 ſterling, to be paid in four years, by inſtalments. Within a month after the purchaſe, I made a tender of the full ſum to A, who did not care to receive it, at the ſame time requeſted me to keep the money for the times ſtipulated for payments; but upon being preſſed to receive this money, he conſented that it B, a gentleman in Annapolis, had not received £.4 or 500, that he had given him orders to receive, that in that caſe I might pay him from £.4 to 500 ſterling. I applied to B, who had received the money in conſequence of A's orders. I ſoon after lent out the money tendered, and was paid between £.3 and 400 ſterling of it in continental money. But notwithſtanding the loſs I ſuſtained, in conſequence of A's refuſal, yet I put up with it, but ever conſidered the money lent the ſtate, after it was liquidated, to be gold and ſilver to all intents and purpoſes whatever. Thus circumſtanced, I was preſſed by a young gentleman under 20 years of age, to draw this

money out of the treasury, and pay it to him, and that he would deliver up my bond when he came of age. But to elucidate this matter the more clearly, I must beg this young gentleman's permission to insert part of his letter to me on the subject, dated the 27th of February, 1782, to wit: "Nothing would be more disagreeable to me, than to give out building my ship, after being at the most trouble, and advancing her to the present flourishing state; was you to consider but a moment, you would conclude with me, that nothing could happen more prejudicial to any person's character, in the state of life that I am now in, than an affair of this kind; it is not only for my own, but the public good, for which I would wish to complete the vessel; and shall always esteem it *as a particular act of friendship*, your advancing me money when in want, and more especially when I consider it has been in your power *to pay it off at not one fiftieth part of its value*, but you chose not to take that advantage. I am now without money, and beg you to advance to the amount of your bond, as a favour almost too much to ask; but was you a gentleman of low circumstances, or one with a large family of children, *for fear of accidents*, I would not request it, and as neither of these are the case, I hope you will befriend me; and if it should please God to spare my life but *thirteen months longer*, if I have any honour, you may depend your bond shall be delivered up to you with pleasure, and I shall always consider myself under endless obligations."

Can the Examiner after this state, insinuate that any advantage has been taken of this young gentleman, who I must do the justice to acknowledge thus publicly, that he has behaved with the strictest honour in complying with his promise. It is well known, that at the time I advanced this red money, any sum of it might have been lent out as specie on the best security. Every person knew, from the state of the funds, that it must appreciate faster than it had depreciated; for notwithstanding all the arts made use of by the speculators, it had never got lower than two for one; and I would cheerfully take the money back, and pass my bond for specie, payable when the law admits of process being issued for the recovery of old debts.

Perhaps the Examiner would have thought it more adviseable to have paid off the widow and orphan with continental money, or lodged it in the treasury in its depreciated state, to pay foreign debts, than to have paid red money, with the risk of the payment's not exonerating the debtor from his obligation.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

July 27, 1783.

NEW-YORK, *July* 16.

WE are informed a gentleman lately arrived from England mentions, that he saw a letter in London from his grace the duke of Manchester, ambassador from Great-Britain at the court of Versailles, intimating that the definitive treaty was not signed on the 16th of May.

Accounts (said to be of a later date) from France, brought yesterday from Philadelphia, declare, the treaty was actually signed.

We are told that the Mercury frigate (which, it is said waited purposely to bring over the definitive treaty to New-York) sailed for this port seven weeks ago.

CHATHAM, *July* 16.

At Morris-town, on the Sabbath of the 13th instant, between five and six o'clock, P. M. a heavy gust that came out of the southwest, in a seemingly direct course to the town, was providentially met, within a quarter of a mile from the town, with another from the east, with thunder and rain, which turned its course to the northward, and which occasioned surprizing agitations in the atmosphere and clouds, and dismal in its effects, scattering fences, twisting off sturdy oaks, tearing up trees by the roots, and almost some whole orchards, and carrying the trees to a considerable distance, blowing down some houses and barns, unroofing others, to the amount of fifteen: unhorsing some, taking up others, and carrying them to a considerable distance, whereby they were very much bruised, but through a kind providence no bones were broke, nor lives lost.

Surely our times are in God's hands, and all our comforts at his disposal, and out of the whirlwind he teaches us to know his name and reverence his power and providence.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 17.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated July 3, 1783.

"I observe in a Philadelphia paper of the 1st instant, and under the Providence head, an extract of a letter, giving a succinct account of our offer of Annapolis to congress, with local jurisdiction, for their permanent residence, which concludes with, "what do you think of this kind of auctioneering?"

"It is a fact, that Maryland had it not even in idea to bid against New-York for the residence of congress, and was solely prevented from making her offers last December, by continual disagreements among her legislators, respecting the properest mode of raising the necessary supplies; therefore, as they did not expect congress would think of removing from Philadelphia until the end of the war, the consideration of the measure was postponed to the subsequent session, when it was unanimously agreed to by both branches of the legislature. It was not then known here, that New-York or any other state in the union, had in contemplation to recommend to congress a place for their future residence.

"The late confusion in your city evinces the absolute and indispensable necessity of congress's possessing ample and supreme local jurisdiction in the spot where they sit; the grand council of the continent ought not in any degree to lie at the mercy, or be subject to the controul of any one state, as they are only amenable to the continent at large. This state was actuated by very liberal principles in making the offer of Annapolis, it being healthy, pleasant, and nearly central to the continent at large, and containing more elegant buildings than any other place in America of thrice its magnitude, so that congress might be comfortably accommodated there much sooner than at Esopus, which contains but few private houses, no public edifices, and is nearly 200 miles distant from the center of the United States."

No foreign vessels can yet be entered at New-York, neither is the American flag suffered to fly in that harbour. The few French and others that arrived hitherto, have either returned and entered some other port, or sailed up the North-river, where it is said they find sure vent for their cargoes.

Late advices from Britain mention, that Arnold has certainly had the government of Bermuda (worth about £. 500 a year) offered to him; but it is thought he will decline it, as he has more than once intimated that he is well convinced of the cursed spite of the New-England landers against him, and that they would go all lengths to get him off the island to gratify their nefarious designs against his life.

Copy of a letter from the vice-president of the council of New-Jersey, to the president of congress.

SIR, Trenton, June 20, 1783.

THE moment I received your excellency's favour on the 23d instant, I summoned a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, who, being justly alarmed at the daring insult offered to the supreme government of the American union, and being desirous of testifying their zeal in support of the dignity and privileges of congress, immediately entered into the enclosed resolves, which I have the honour to transmit your excellency; and am with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN COX.

His excellency the president of congress.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, at the French Arms, on Tuesday the 24th of June, 1783.

HAVING been informed from undoubted authority that a most gross and daring insult has been offered to congress, the supreme government of the American union, by a number of lawless people in arms, assembled at the state-house, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last;

Resolved unanimously, That we think it our immediate duty to express our resentment and indignation at so flagitious a proceeding.

Resolved unanimously, That we look upon tyranny and anarchy with equal abhorrence, and as we have, at the risque of every thing, opposed the former, we are determined, at the same risque, not to be wanting in our efforts to suppress the latter, on whatever occasion, or under whatever form it may present itself.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the support of civil government, and the majesty of the laws, as one of the first of social duties, and riotous citizens, who disturb the public order and violate the dignity of the union, as the worst of enemies.

Resolved unanimously, That we feel the utmost cheerfulness in pledging our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, in whatever way they may be required, whether in resisting foreign invasion or quelling intestine tumults.

Resolved unanimously, That we deem ourselves highly honoured by the presence of congress, and by an opportunity of testifying our zeal in support of their dignity and privileges, should they in their wisdom think proper to adjourn to, or fix their residence in this state.

Signed by order and in behalf of the inhabitants,

JOHN COX,
DAVID BREARLY,
PHILEMON DICKINSON,
SAM. TUCKER,
WM. HOUSTON,
SAM. W. STOCKTON,
} committee.

THE inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity being informed that gross indignities have been offered to congress by a number of people in arms, at Philadelphia, do

Resolve unanimously, That we think it our duty to express the warmest indignation and resentment at such insolent proceedings.

That we equally abhor tyranny and anarchy, and as we have always done, so we will continue, at every risque, to oppose both the one and the other, under whatever form they may appear.

That we esteem the support of a good government as the first duty of virtuous citizens, and consider the violators of it as the most pernicious enemies.

That we do, with the utmost cheerfulness, pledge our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, for the protection of congress, in whatever way our services may be required, whether in resisting foreign invasions, or in quelling intestine tumults.

That we esteem ourselves highly honoured by the confidence of congress, in the choice of this town as the place of their residence, and we take the earliest opportunity to testify our zeal in support of their dignity and privileges, and that we will use our utmost exertions for their comfortable accommodation.

Signed in behalf of the inhabitants of Princeton, and its neighbourhood, by

James Deare, James M'Comb, Rob. Stockton, John Beerein, Geo. Morgan, Chr. Beekman, Tho. Wiggins, Tho. Stockton, En. Kelsey, Rob. J. Livingston, Dan. Van Voorhis, Tho. Moody, Sam. S. Smith, John Little, Isaac Anderson, Anth. Joline, And. M. Macker, Joseph Stout, Ben. Hunt, Jacob Schenck, Jno. Harrison, Js. Hamilton, Steph. Morford, Jac. Hyer, Noah Morford, Elias Woodruff, Geo. Bergen, Robert Davidson.

Copy of a letter from governor Livingston to the president of congress,

SIR, Trenton, June 24, 1783.

I JUST this moment received your excellency's letter of yesterday, on my journey to Elizabeth-town. I am greatly mortified at the insult offered to congress by part of the soldiery. If that august body shall think proper to honour this state with their presence, I make not the least doubt that the citizens of New-Jersey will cheerfully turn out to repel any violence that may be attempted against them; and as soon as I shall be informed of the movement of congress to this state, and that there is the least reason to apprehend, that the mutinners intend to prosecute their riotous measures, I shall with the greatest alacrity give the necessary orders, and think myself not a little honoured by being personally engaged in defending the representatives of the United States against every insult and indignity. I have the honour to be your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

WILL. LIVINGSTON.

His excellency the president of congress.

Address of the governors and masters of the college of Princeton, to his excellency the president of congress.

SIR, Nassau-Hall, June 26, 1783.

THE governors and masters of the college, happy in an opportunity of paying the congress of the United States, their profoundest and sincerest honours, beg leave to offer them, through your excellency, to that august body.

Convinced how few accommodations this small village possesses, in comparison with those which for several years congress have enjoyed in a large and flourishing city, we wish to offer them every convenience that the college in its present state, can afford. If the hall, or library room, can be made of any service to congress, as places in which to hold their sessions or for any other purpose, we pray that they would accept of them during their continuance in this place. And if in the common shock of our country this institution hath suffered more than other places, both by friends and foes, from its readiness to assist the one, while the public was yet poor and unprovided with conveniences for their troops; and from the peculiar and marked resentment of the other, as supposing it to be a nursery of rebellion, we doubt not but the candour of that honourable body will readily excuse the marks of military fury which it still retains.

Signed in behalf of the governors and masters of the college.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, professor of divinity and moral philosophy.
JAMES RIDDLE, prof. math.

To his excellency the president of congress.

Extract of a letter dated Newburgh, June 24, 1783, from his excellency general Washington to the president of congress.

SIR,

IT was not until 3 o'clock this afternoon, that I had the first information of the infamous and outrageous mutiny of part of the Pennsylvania troops; it was then I received your excellency's letter of the 21st by express, and agreeable to the request contained in it, I instantly ordered three complete regiments of infantry and a detachment of artillery, to be put in motion as soon as possible; this corps will consist of upwards of 1500 effectives. As all the troops who composed this gallant army, as well those who were furloughed, as those who remain in service, are men of tried fidelity, I could not have occasion to make any choice of corps; and I have only a regret, that there exists a necessity, that they should be employed on so disagreeable a service. I dare say, however, they will on this and all other occasions, perform their duty as brave and faithful soldiers.

While I suffer the poignant distress in observing that a handful of men, contemptible in numbers and equally so in point of service, (if the veteran troops from the southward have not been seduced by their example) and who are not worthy to be called soldiers, should disgrace themselves as the Pennsylvania mutineers have done by insulting the sovereign authority of the United States and that of their own; I feel an ixenpressible satisfaction, that this behaviour cannot stain the name of the American soldiery, it cannot be imputable to, or reflect dishonour on the army at large; but on the contrary, it will by the striking contrast it exhibits, hold up to public view the other troops in the most advantageous point of light. Upon taking all the circumstances into consideration, I cannot sufficiently express my surprise and indignation, at the arrogance, the folly and the wickedness of the mutineers; nor can I sufficiently admire the fidelity, the bravery, and the patriotism, which must for ever signalize the unsullied character of the other troops of our army; for when we consider that these Pennsylvania levies who had now mutinied, are recruits and soldiers of a day, who have not borne the heat and burthen of the war, and who can have in reality but few hardships to complain of; and when we at the same time recollect, that those soldiers who have lately been furloughed from this army, are the veterans, who have patiently endured hunger, nakedness, and cold, who have suffered and bled without a murmur, and who with perfect good order have retired to their homes, without the settlement of their accounts, or a farthing of money in their pockets; we shall be as much astonished at the virtues of the latter, as we are struck with horrer and detestation at the proceedings of the former; and every candid mind, without indulging ill-grounded prejudices, will undoubtedly make the proper discrimination.

The general assembly of Rhode-Island, at their last session, passed an act, laying an impost of two per cent, ad valorem, upon certain articles therein mentioned, for the purpose of paying the annual interest arising upon the public securities of that state.

Extract of a letter from the Banks of the Hudson, dated July 9.

"By the articles of the treaty, the British were to return our slaves, and harbour or conceal no more of them. Agents on our part, from this state in particular, were sent to examine, and see that no slave belonging to us should be detained at New-York, or carried off in the vessels that sailed from thence. Those agents saw several slaves there which they knew ought by the treaty to have been restored to their owners. They acquainted the commander in chief of it—they remonstrated, and protested against their detention or removal, but all in vain, they were not restored, they were carried off or detained. The agents quitted the place.

"A few days ago, Mr. Jacob Duryee, of Dutchess county, went down to New-York in a sloop, and carried with him a negro man, who was to assist in navigating the vessel. When he had done his business, and was coming away, the negro refused to return. On this, with the help of the master of the sloop, he tied the negro, carried him in a cart to the water side, put him on board, and set sail. They had not sailed far before they were boarded by a barge, with a negro colonel and a company of Hessian soldiers, who treated Duryee and the master with great insolence, obliged the sloop to go back to New-York, seized her, released the negro, put the master and Duryee in the provost, where they are to remain, it is said, till tried by a court martial. Large bail was offered for them, but refused. The sloop was permited to come up the river to discharge her cargo, on giving 300l. security

to return her in 28 days to New-York. Such is the account we have here of this affair, which occaſions great ſpeculation and emotion."

The above account is corroborated by ſeveral others who were in the city at the time. Since which we have heard that Mr. Duryee and the maſter of the ſloop have been tried by a court-martial, but the reſult has not yet tranſpired.

There ſeems to be no more probability of the ſpeedy removal of the Britiſh intruders from New-York, than there has been for many months paſt—vaſt quantities of flour, and all ſorts of grain are continually tranſported thither from various parts of the continent, which has not only brought on a ſcarcity of thoſe articles, but greatly enhanced the price of them, and has given too much reaſon for people to complain of the enormity.

The unneceſſary delay on the part of the Britiſh to quit the city of New-York, has only ſerved to encreaſe the ſpirit and reſentment of the people againſt the loyaliſts, which, inſtead of ſubſiding, ſeems every day to riſe and be more determined againſt their re-admiſſion among us; inſomuch that moſt of thoſe who had concluded to ſtay, now begin to think the experiment too dangerous to be tried, and have reſolved to go off, which indeed is the moſt prudent ſtep they can take.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1783.

To be ſold, at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 27th day of Auguſt next,

A LOT of land at Indian-landing, containing one fifth part of an acre, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, 37 feet by 16, with two rooms on a floor, very convenient for a ſtore, with a good cellar under one room, and a ſmall kitchen on the ſame lot of ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the ſame any time before the day of ſale, and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to

THOMAS SPURRIER.

Anne Arundel county, July 29, 1783.

To be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 24th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE ſubſcriber's plantation in Prince-George's county, laying on the main ſtream of that noted branch Collington, and between three and four miles from Queen-Anne, containing 549 acres of rich level land, well ſupplied with a number of other ſtreams, and remarkable for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. This land is loaded with the beſt building timber, rail ſtuff, and pine wood; the improvements, a dwelling houſe, 20 feet by 16, with a brick chimney, three tobacco houſes, a large new ſheded corn houſe, three apple orchards, and a variety of other kinds of fruit trees. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale, and a good title given to the purchaſer, by

tf THOMAS HENRY HALL.

George-town, Patowmack, July 21.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to obtain an act to lay out part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, as an addition to George-town.

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for a repeal of an act of aſſembly paſſed in April ſeſſion, 1782, entitled, An act to empower Catherine Woolſey, to ſell the real eſtate of George Woolſey, her late huſband, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

WILLIAM WOOLSEY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. Allen Bowie, ſenior, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have claims are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be ſettled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.*

July 25, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Pigpoint, in Anne-Arundel county, a mulatto fellow named TOBY, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, he is left handed, and had on and took with him when he went away, two coarſe linen ſhirts, and a pair of ſtriped cotton trouſers; it is ſuppoſed he has or will make for Virginia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN GRIFFIN.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly (which ſhall ſit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill ſeat, lying and being in the aforeſaid county, which the ſaid Covington purchaſed of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the conſideration money, and died ſeiſed thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber, commander of the ſhip Plymouth, now lying at Emerſon's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton. The greateſt part of his ſhip's load is already engaged and ſhe will certainly ſail by the laſt of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be ſold on board ſaid ſhip, 32 hogſheads of Weſt-India rum, 8 ditto of old rum, barrel porter, loaf ſugar, 100 barrels of ſalt, and 5 cheſts of green and hyſon tea. *W. M.*

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be ſent to the general poſt-office as dead letters.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Eſq; Prince-George's county.

Capt. Brown, of the artillery, John Bullen (3), John Beale Bordley, Fielder Bowie, Annapolis; John Briſcoe, St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county; capt. Thomas Boucher, Maryland; Benedict Brice, Choptank-bridge.

Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; Thomas Contee (6), Patuxent; Jeremiah T. Chaſe, capt. William Campbell, William Carmichael, Annapolis; Richard Carns (2), Ignatius Craycroft, Mary Carberry, St. Mary's county; Mr. Crackells, Port-Tobacco; John Carroll, Prince-George's county; Charles Crookſhanks (2), Oxford; John Cowman, South-river; Richard Cheney, Head of Magothy; Samuel Chew, Herring-bay.

Miſs Nancy Dudley, near Herring-creek church; John Davidſon (5), John & Samuel Davidſon, Joſeph Dowſon, Mr. Dackſon, Samuel Davidſon (2), Annapolis; Henry Darnall, Pig-Point; James Dickenſon, Talbot county.

Eaſtman & Neth (2), Annapolis.

John Ford, jun. Athanaſius Ford, St. Mary's county; John Forbes (4), Benedict; William Faris, Annapolis; Ignatius Fenwick, Carrolliſburg; Robert Ferguſon, Piſcataway; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland.

John Galloway, capt. John Gaſſaway, Annapolis; Robert Gover (3), Lyon's-creek.

Richard Hopkins, South-river; Vernon Hebb, St. Mary's-river; Nicholas Hammond, Dorcheſter county; Francis Hawkins (2), John Halkerſton, Joſias Hawkins (2), Charles county; Benedict Hamilton, Patowmack; John Harris, Prince-George's county; Samuel Hughes, Thomas Harwood 3d, Cl. Holliday, G. Duvall, & N. Ramſay, Annapolis; William Hemſley, Wye-river.

James & Steward, Annapolis; Dr. Edward Johnſon, Lower-Marlborough; Mrs. Jerningham, Charles county; Thomas Johnſon, Maryland; Rinaldo Johnſon, Aquaſco.

Francis Key, Maryland; Samuel Kemp, St. Mary's county.

George Leigh, Leonard-town; John Lanſdale, jun. John Samuel Lambart, Annapolis; Richard Lee, Alice Lee, Charles county; William Lilburn, St. Mary's county; Charles Leacompt (2), Caroline county.

Gilbert Middleton, Reuben Merryweather, captain Walker Muſe, Annapolis; Benjamin Mackall (2), Holland-point; Hugh M'Bride, Vienna; Anne Moſtyn, Port-Tobacco; James Murray, Cambridge.

L. O'Neil, Montgomery county. Alexander Ogg, Hunting-creek.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Percy Roſe, James Ringgold, major Alexander Roxburgh (2), Annapolis; Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, Elk Ridge.

Philip Sprigg, major-general Smallwood (3), Steward & Richardſon (3), Annapolis; James Stone, Lower-Marlborough; James Swan, Allen's-Freſh; William Stevenſon (2), Cheſter-town; Dr. John Stevenſon, Maryland; Abraham Schlegol, Frederick-town; John Shanks, St. Mary's county; James Semmes, Charles county.

Edward Tilghman (2), Wye-river; Philip Thomas, jun. John Thomas (2), Weſt-river; Matthew Tilghman, Annapolis; Philip Tindal, Port-Tobacco; James Tilghman, Cheſter-town; lieutenant-colonel Tilghman, Maryland.

William Wakely, St. Mary's county; Richard Wilkinſon, Joſeph Williams (3), Richard Willſon (2), Annapolis; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; rev. George H. Worſeley, Port-Tobacco; Jeſſe Wharton, Chaptico; Dr. Michael Wallace (3), Patuxent; David Weems (4), Willic Weems, Herring-bay.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Henry Bateman, living near Snowdens forge, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay mare, about thirteen hands high, branded on the left ſhoulder I, has a kind of ſwitch tail, her off hind foot white, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w3

July 11, 1783.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways the three following negroes, viz. negro TOM, who ſays he belongs to William Hundley, of Eſſex, county, Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has on a middling good country linen ſhirt, and an old pair of breeches. Negro HARRY, who ſays he belongs to John Mackleſiſh, in Frederick county, a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has on an old pair of breeches, and a pretty good ſhirt. Negro JOE, who ſays he belongs to Juſtinian Daukins, of Calvert county, appears to be ſomething odd of 20 years old, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has an impediment in one of his knees, and a remarkable ſharp head, has on a tolerable good country linen ſhirt, and no other cloaths of any account. The owners of the above negroes are deſired to take them away and pay charges, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law.

3w SAMUEL ABELL, ſheriff of St. Mary's county.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, a mulatto fellow who calls himſelf WILLIAM GOOD, (or TOOOOOD) about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, he is a very good mower and reaper, and has a written permit to hire himſelf, which he will probably make uſe of as a paſs; had on and took with him when he went away, a blue cloth coat, nankeen breeches and jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, and thread ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow ſhall have a reward of one guinea, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

3w CORNELIUS MILLS.

N. B. He formerly lived with captain Scott, of Frederick county.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Near South-river ferry, July 22, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſtant, a likely ſlim young negro fellow named WILL, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtutters very much; had on a coarſe country linen ſhirt and nothing elſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive, if ſix miles from home two dollars, if twelve miles four dollars, if thirty miles ſix dollars, if farther and in the ſtate eight dollars, if out of the ſtate the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf MORDECAI STEWART.

July 7, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Worthington, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have claims are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be ſettled.

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, adminiſtrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, acroſs a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the neareſt and moſt commodious way to Frederick-town.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, hanging mane and long buſhy tail; he is a ſtrong well ſet horſe. Whoever will give information where ſaid horſe may be had, or bring him home, ſhall have four dollars reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

A

CIRCULAR LETTER

From his EXCELLENCY

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

TO THE

SEVERAL STATES,

CALLED

HIS LEGACY,

BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

TAKEN up by James Moſs, living on Hacket's-point, near the city of Annapolis, a tow BOAT, twelve feet keel, and four feet four inches wide, has two ring-bolts, one a-head and the other a-ſtern. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges. w3

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

27

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out-houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis,

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water. 22

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general aſſembly, will be ſold at public vendue, the following property, in order to diſcharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tueſday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable houſe and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thurſday the 4th following, the houſe and tract of ground in the vicinity of ſaid town, late the property and reſidence of Dr. Henry Stevenſon. Alſo at the ſame time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Chriſtie; and a good lot and dwelling houſe ſituate on Market-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of —— Lynch.

At Bladenſburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houſes and lots in ſaid town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles diſtant, late the property of Daniel Stephenſon.

One year's credit will be given, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity. All perſons having juſt claims againſt any of the ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to have them adjuſted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the caſh when paid.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

4

On Tueſday the ſecond day of September next, will be ſold, for the benefit of the eſtate, to the higheſt bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, diſtinguiſhed on the plat of the ſaid city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling houſe and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceaſed. A good title will be made to the purchaſer by

F. GREEN, *adminiſtrator, and heir at law.*

3

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or leſs, well improved, with a dwelling houſe, two good barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was ſet this ſpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclofed, and a part ſewn down this ſpring with timothy; it is needleſs to give any further deſcription of this place. Any perſon who would incline to become a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be ſhewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and ſecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the ſubſcriber, and have poſſeſſion ſoon enough to ſeed the ground.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a complete waggon with four horſes, and geers for the whole; likewiſe three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utenſils. The perſonal property will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit with approved ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage by a ſober induſtrious man who will apply to his buſineſs; the tenant may take the yard in the ſtate it is now in, or the ſubſcriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the induſtrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

9

May 22, 1783.

AUCTION.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to offer himſelf to the public as a private auctioneer, and will diſpoſe of, in that capacity, for any perſon or perſons, houſes, negroes, horſes, cattle, houſhold goods, and every other ſpecies of property, upon as reaſonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any perſon in the ſtate.

A perſon properly qualified to execute this buſineſs, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the ſubſcriber to give this public notice, that perſons wanting to diſpoſe of any perſonal property may know where to apply in future.

Perſons who want property ſold, and wiſh the ſame to be ſecret, may rely on its being profoundly kept ſo; and every attention ſhall be given to the diſpoſal of their goods, and the moſt ſpeedy ſettlement of their accounts, by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

9 ROBERT REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dreſſer,

WHO underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing, and can keep himſelf ſober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will alſo take any lively boy as an apprentice. 5 *J. S.*

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

On Monday the 18th day of Auguſt, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes,

A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finiſhed dwelling houſe, thirty-four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a ſhop, twenty feet by ſixteen, and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Alſo a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and alſo four acres of valuable marſh land. The whole will be ſold all together or ſeparate, as ſhall beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Credit will be given on bond and ſecurity, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaſer may enter into poſſeſſion of the dwelling houſe on the tenth of October, and of the plantation at Chriſtmas, when the year of the preſent tenants expires.

3 EDWARD JOHNSON.

PORTLAND,

A NEW TOWN, is now laid out, in lots, at the Ferry Branch of Patapſco, otherwiſe known by the name of Moale's-point, one mile ſouth weſt from Baltimore. The natural advantages of this ſituation for a town, navigation, and a ſafe harbour, need no deſcription to thoſe that know it; but to thoſe who are ſtrangers, it is neceſſary to inform them, that this ſituation invited the firſt ſettlers of Baltimore to fix on this and the oppoſite point, (which formed the harbour) as the moſt advantageous of any near the head of Cheſapeake bay; but were refuſed the ground by the owners, which fixed the town where it now ſtands. The harbour is commodious, the depth of water is ſuperior to any in the river, there being from twenty to forty feet water; the worm was never known to bite there; the ſituation for ſhip-building ſurpaſſes any on theſe waters, being contiguous to the improved ſtreets of Baltimore-town, to large bodies of timber from the foreſts, as well as by water from the creeks of the river and bay, and the extenſive peninſula of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland and Virginia; and it cannot be doubted, by thoſe who know this ſituation, but it will be the grand reſort of trade and ſhipping, when the preſent navigation leading to this increaſing town, fills up with mud; an event which is approaching faſt. The next convenient ſituation will of courſe, be reſorted to, which none but this lays claim to. One third of the market truck that comes to Baltimore-town, croſſes this ferry, and ſettlers may conveniently be ſupplied on the ſpot.

Nearly the whole of the lots will be water-lots: the banks of the river are moſtly very high, which afford materials, on the ſpot, to make wharfs where ſhipping of any draught of water may lay along ſide the warehouſes, and deliver and receive their cargoes; the channel runs near the ſhore, and the large London ſhips that frequented the river before the war, preferred this harbour for ſafety and convenience. Its diſtance from the weſt end of Baltimore, where the chief part of the produce for ſhipping centers, is nearly the ſame as to Fell's-point, where the produce is now ſhipped. The main road to Annapolis, and the ſouthern ſtates, leads through this ſituation, where there is a public ferry. The ſtreets will be commodious, and the lots diſpoſed of on leaſe for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever, on a moderate ground rent. The plat may be now ſeen by applying to me in Baltimore. It will alſo be tranſmitted to the poſt-offices in the principal towns of the United States. tf

2 JONATHAN HUDSON.

Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

July 21, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, as they may be diſcharged. 4 *w*

CATH. ELLIOT, adminiſtratrix.
DAVID STEUART, adminiſtrator.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber being authoriſed by an act of the laſt general aſſembly, to diſpoſe of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not ſold by the commiſſioners of confiſcated eſtates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of the ſaid tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, according to the direction of the ſaid act of aſſembly. tf

8 FRANK LEEKE.

June 27, 1783.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, are requeſted to ſend them in, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.

3 GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

N. B. I have a griſt mill, on a good ſtream of water, near Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reaſonable terms, and may be entered upon the firſt day of Auguſt next; alſo will ſell or rent out ſeveral ſmall tracts of land. G. D.

ALL perſons indebted to any of the late, or preſent, Publiſhers of this paper, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment. FREDERICK GREEN.

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